

A FACE.

Between the curtains of snowy lace,
O'er the way, in a baby's face,
I peeped forth, smiling in merry glee,
And waves in a pink little hand at me.
My heart responds with a lonely cry,
But in the wonderful by and by,
Out from the window of God's "To be,"
That other baby shall beckon to me.
That ever haunting and longed for face,
That perfect vision of infant grace,
Shall shine on me in a splendor of light,
Never to fade from my eager sight.
All that was taken shall be made good—
All that was lost, I understand;
And the wee white hand that I lost long ago,
Shall lead me into the better way.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Frank Leslie's.

A POLITE BURGLAR.

In the year 1721 monsieur the regent and the bandit Cartouche reigned in Paris, the former on the throne of his uncle, Louis XIV, the latter on the roof of the capital, of which he had a map carefully drawn. My lord the duke of Orleans, regent of France, had invented the fine super of the Palais Royal and the masked balls of the opera; Cartouche, a man of refined habits, cold blooded and exceedingly courageous, had, as my lord the duke of Orleans, his court, his bedroom and even his private surgeon. All Paris resounded with the puns and deeds of the amiable brigand, who recommended politeness and good behavior to his cut-throats and pickpockets, wore out the gendarmes of monsieur the lieutenant of police, and even often threatened them well and good. During the night of Holy Thursday monsieur the duke of Orleans, widow for the last ten years of monsieur the marshal de Boufflers, and a handsome lady of 32 years of age, awakened from a peaceful slumber. By the faint light of a night lamp she saw the curtains of the balcony window opening, and a man short of stature, but well made, with an agreeable face, entered her bedroom. He had a long black cane, and a handsome sword, and a perfect demeanor of a young lord. The duchess was very frightened, and she was on the eve of calling her servants, when the stranger said to her: "Silence, madame! Do not call, if you please."
And drawing two pistols from his belt, he continued:
"I am Cartouche and the street is swarming with the gendarmes of monsieur the lieutenant of police. I enter your house, madame, as either a thief or a lover; but I shall behave myself like a gentleman. You see me all broken up with fatigue and mad with hunger. Therefore, madame the Duchess de Boufflers, I have the honor of asking a supper and bed from your well known kindness."
Saying so, and with a hand richly gloved, Cartouche removed his hat and then bowed respectfully before the duchess, who raised herself on her elbow in order to have a good view of the stranger visitor.
"Do not fear, madame, I will not hurt you! Will you be charitable enough to ring the bell to summon your maid to your bedside? You will tell her that you are hungry and in need of a cold chicken and a bottle of champagne."
"What are you saying, Monsieur Cartouche? During the Holy Week no chicken is to be found in my house."
"Try, madame the Duchess."
Monsieur de Boufflers obeyed, while Cartouche hid himself behind the curtains of the window. The bold thief knew his nobility on the top of his finger and the point of his knife. In fact, chicken and champagne were served on a silver tray, together with a box containing a silver knife, a spoon and a knife, exactly as in the king's palace. He was very talkative before and after eating and drinking. M. Cartouche amused Madame the Duchess de Boufflers a great deal.
She examined him stealthily. What! this man who was sent to the Bastille for his own bedroom was this famous Cartouche, who, in the city as well as in the Palais Royal, residence of my lord the Duke of Orleans, courtier of France, all people and courtiers doted on! She thought him a republican, but she found him a very good looking young man, and he was so very adventurous, bold and courageous, and he proved to be so witty and sardonic as a demon. Now, the hunger of the bandit satisfied, what would happen? The question of a supper and a bed. M. Cartouche had said, "A supper and a bed." Madame the Duchess de Boufflers felt an anguish very comprehensible.
"Rescue yourself, madame," said Cartouche, with a smile he had guessed the thought of his hostess. "There is a lounge on which I will wait for the dawn of the day. You have nothing to fear from my friends to-night, madame. You may repose in peace; good night, and a good sleep to you, my charming benefactor."
The dawn of the day whitened the horizon.
"Did you have a good sleep, madame? Allow me to retire and to thank you from the bottom of my heart. If I have violated so outrageously all the laws of abstinence but one, on Holy Thursday, I shall atone for this mortal sin by going to vespers next Easter Sunday at the church of Notre Dame. Perhaps we will have you, madame, the luck, and I the honor of meeting each other."
A smile parted his cherry like lips, he replaced his pistols in his belt, bowed before the duchess and disappeared through the balcony window without carrying with him anything from Madame the Duchess de Boufflers's room.
On Easter Sunday the Cathedral of Notre Dame was filled with people. The great aisle was obstructed with gigantic scaffolding, as they were repairing the vaults. Between mass and vespers Cartouche divided his men in three bands. One was concealed behind the chervons like a flight of sparrows in the branches of a tree. Another mixed itself with the crowd entering the church; finally the last one was scattered at the exits.
The vespers began.
At the first verse of the second Psalm those of the bandits hidden on the scaffolding threw bricks, tools, mortar and ladders on the people below. Those in the cathedral cried that the vaults were going down; they made the auditorium crash with fear while those in the exits gathered watches, snuff boxes, purses, rings, bracelets, etc.
Madame the Duchess de Boufflers had come to vespers. The words of Cartouche had decided her. She was exceedingly curious to see her nocturnal visitor in broad daylight.
At the beginning of the mass a gentleman rushed toward her. He put his arm around her waist, pushed the crowd aside with herculean strength and brought the duchess unharmed to the portico.
"I was certain to meet you, Madame the Duchess, and for your good fortune. You have saved my bones from the wheel, at my turn I save your jewels. A good deed is always rewarded. That is the belief of Cartouche."
"You have a peculiar way for doing your Easter duties, M. Cartouche," replied Mme. de Boufflers, smiling sardon-

"But you must admit, madame, that if I forgot my Christian duties by robbing my neighbor of his man servant, of his maid servant, of his ox, of his ass and the balance of what he may possess, I respect sometimes his wife."
And laughing, saluting Cartouche vanished in the crowd, while Madame the duchess entered her coach on the Parvis Notre Dame.

"There were a few killed, many wounded and thousands robbed," said Pigneron in his "History of Paris."
Cartouche continued his deeds of a bandit gentleman. He promenade the streets during the day and the roofs during the night. He showed himself in the public parks, sat down in the most popular restaurants, and went to the opera to see the new plays, and often, early in the morning, he raised a rumpus with a fish merchant, the worst virago of the market.

To conclude, he was the most fashionable brigand of the world and the best sort of Paris.
A few months after his prowess of Notre Dame the gendarmes of monsieur the lieutenant of police surprised him in his bed in a little inn of the Courtille.
They chained him like a wild beast and conducted him to the prison of the Chatelet.

Great rumor in the capital! It was well done, but everybody was sorry for it, the gendarmes and monsieur the lieutenant of police excepted.
Both aristocracy and commonalty besieged the gates of the Chatelet in their eagerness to see the amiable, witty, gentlemanly and loved thief and murderer. Madame the Duchess de Boufflers went with the others.
Cartouche greeted her as an old acquaintance.

"Excuse me, madame, for not receiving you as you did me. You see I am like the handsome girl of this world—I cannot give but what I have, and I have nothing; the gendarmes of monsieur the lieutenant of police, my friend, have tried away my property—that is to say, others' property."
The duchess reddened, grimaced a smile and departed, leaving only two lions (38), a thing that the press qualified as unwelcome. Madame the Duchess Marshal de Boufflers.

Cartouche marched to the gallows with the grace of a duke and was magnificently broken on the wheel on the Place de Greves on the 28th of November of the good year of our Lord 1721. Translated for the benefit of the French by Guy de Maupassant, 1881, Sixth Avenue like elevated railroad.

The criminal sentenced to be broken on the wheel was tied upon a large wheel laid flat on the scaffold, the arms and legs apart. The executioner, armed with a heavy iron bar, broke each arm and leg at first, then, with a last blow, called coup de grace (the merciful blow) he put the patient on his knees by striking him across the breast.

The Lay of a Lost Minstrel.

Sad was the song that the minstrel sung, in the light of the evening moon, and his voice was cracked and his knees were sprung, and his eyes far out of their sockets hung, and he howled a dirge in a foreign tongue, and his lyre was out of tune. I softly unchained the bridle dog, and loaded the old shotgun; while he scraped his lyre in the damp mire, and sang of a fairy who drove a frog, and held a court in a somber bog, by the light of a midnight sun. "No fairies for me," I softly said, "so, singer, you'll change your tune; you must sing a ballad of death and ghosts in the purple and red, of regions where wander the phantom dead, and there are no stars or moon."
He tuned his harp to a dismal lay, that chilled all the blood I owned, and he sang, "There's a land in the far away, where never is gleaming the light of the day, where the goblin damp and the specters stray, and wind with their shrieks is toned. The ghost of the pallid dame is there, bereft of its gilded cane; it has no oil for its yellow hair, it has no glasses to eye the fair, and it cannot stand on the street and stare, so the duds are blown in pain." I loosed the dog on the minstrel there, and I fired my gun in the damp; and pieces of harp fell in the air, and stony boots and wads of hair, and all that was left of the minstrel fair was rolled in postage stamp.—Lincoln (Neb.) State Journal.

The Queen Would Feel Hurt.
A friend of mine told me of a pathetic accident that took place the other evening when the Britaners were being naturalized. One old fellow could not read the print on the naturalization paper, so he got a friend to read it. When the words "renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, state, potentate, sovereign, lord, or power, and especially to Victoria, queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," were reached—the old man's eyes grew moist, and he said with a tone of sadness in his voice: "I've been a faithful subject of her for more than thirty-five years, and I don't know how to do without it." But then the thought of the republic where he had made his home for years came to him, and rubbing his big hand across his eyes, he signed the paper that made him a citizen. I repeat the story because it seems to me to illustrate so well the peculiar feeling of loyalty which animates an Englishman, not only toward his "right little isle," but toward the sovereign who represents its government.—Boston Post.

The Demand for Olives.
It is noted that a great demand for olives has sprung up in consequence of the approach of the Jewish holidays. It is said that the Hebrews are great consumers of both the olive and the oil extracted from it. So great is the demand that some of the California fruit growers have made attempts to cultivate olives, but so far have not been able to make it profitable.—Oswego Times.

How Indiana Poison Trout.
In some parts of California the Indians gather a certain poisonous plant in large quantities and throw it into a pool or brook where they know there are trout. Then they whip the water with branches until the juice of the plant exudes. The result is that large numbers of trout become stupefied and come to the surface, where they are easily captured.—Chicago Herald.

The alleged worm that feeds on steel rails is an apocryphal human creation. Science is against any such supposition.

THE WESTERN SETTLER'S CHOSEN SPECIFIC.
With every advance of immigration into the far West, a new demand is created for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Newly peopled regions are frequently less salubrious than older settled localities, on account of the miasma which rises from recently cleared land, particularly along the banks of rivers that are subject to frosts. The agricultural or mining emigrant soon learns, when he does not already know, that the Bitters afford the only safe protection against malaria, and those disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, to which climate changes, exposure, and unaccustomed diet or healthy water or diet subject him. Consequently, he places an estimate upon the great household specific as an indispensable part of his outfit, and is careful to keep on hand a restorative and promoter of health so implicitly to be relied upon in time of need.



There is no remedy which can rival Hamburg Flies for the cure of habitual constipation, indigestion and headache. Their action is so prompt and efficient as their taste is pleasant. — 15 cts.

DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY

When the Heart, Lungs and Circulation are in a healthy condition all other ailments are mere "also issues" which readily yield to treatment. Dr. Flint's Heart Remedy cures a specific and direct action on these organs. Inactive treatment accomplishes each bottle, or mailed from the proprietor a postal and prove instructive and interesting. — 50 cts.

J. J. MACK & CO.,
11 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

S. C. BAGG,
HOUSE
FURNISHING GOODS

506 and 508 ALLEN STREET.

Great Reduction
— AT —
BARROW'S
Auction House.

I have marked down prices on all lines of goods and will not be undersold by any house in the Territory. Call and examine prices, and you will be surprised. My stock, which is well selected, consists in part of Furniture, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Glassware, Tinware, Harness, Tents, Wagon Covers, Wall Paper, Guns and Ammunition.

SAM M. BARROW,
Allen St., Between Fourth & Fifth.



Brown—"You seem to be very good natured, Smith; what has happened?"
Smith—"I have been sending away for boots and shoes for years, and I find I can buy a better article for less money of J. M. Leary, right here at home. His store is on Allen street, between Fifth and Sixth, north. Give him a call and make yourself happy as well."

Summons.

In the District Court of the First Judicial District, of the Territory of Arizona, and in and for the County of Cochise, Hattie Edgington, Plaintiff, vs. John Edgington, Defendant. Action brought in the District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, and in and for the County of Cochise, and the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons (if served within this county, or if served out of this county, but in this Territory, within twenty days, otherwise, within thirty days), or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to recover a decree of divorce upon the grounds of non-support and cruelty as fully appears by the complaint, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for judgment and decree of divorce, as prayer for in said complaint.

Given under my hand and seal of the District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the County of Cochise, this 5th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty seven.
GEO. H. DAILY,
Clerk.

The celebrated J. H. White butter can be bought only at Walcott's. This is gilt edge.

Pre-emption Notice.

(Declaratory Statement No. 171.)

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
TUCSON, ARIZONA, Nov. 22, 1887.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Tucson, Arizona, on the 18th day of January, 1888, viz: James O. Stanford, of Tombstone, A. T., the SW 1/4 section 19, T. 21 S., R. 25 E., S. 34. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Jos. Tasker, John Wilson of Tombstone, A. T., and A. D. DUFF, Register.

Pre-emption Notice.

(Declaratory Statement No. 169.)

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
TUCSON, ARIZONA, Nov. 22, 1887.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Tucson, Arizona, on the 18th day of January, 1888, viz: Joseph Tasker, of Tombstone, Arizona, the S. E. 1/4 Sec. 7, T. 20 S., R. 25 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Jos. O. Stanford, J. W. Tedrow, J. W. Sanderson, George Pridham, all of Tombstone, Arizona.
A. D. DUFF, Register.

Pre-emption Notice.

(Declaratory Statement No. 190.)

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
TUCSON, ARIZONA, Nov. 22, 1887.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Tucson, Arizona, on the 18th day of January, 1888, viz: John Wilson Tedrow, of Tombstone, A. T., the SE 1/4 of section 19, T. 20 S., R. 25 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Tasker, John Wilson, George Pridham, all of Tombstone, Arizona.
A. D. DUFF, Register.

Notice of Homestead Proof.

(Homestead Application No. 175.)

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
TUCSON, ARIZONA, Nov. 22, 1887.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Tucson, Arizona, on the 18th day of January, 1888, viz: James O. Stanford, of Tombstone, Arizona, the SW 1/4 section 19, T. 21 S., R. 25 E., S. 34. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Jos. O. Stanford, J. W. Tedrow, J. W. Sanderson, George Pridham, all of Tombstone, Arizona.
A. D. DUFF, Register.

Summons.

In the Justice's Court of Precinct No. 1, County of Cochise, Territory of Arizona.
Before Jno. C. Easton, a Justice of the Peace.
Cochise County Bank, plaintiff, vs. J. D. Merch, non-resident defendant. Action brought in the said Justice's Court and the complaint filed in the said Court by the said plaintiff, in the said County of Cochise, and the said Territory of Arizona, on the 10th day of November, 1887, an assessment (No. 1) of twenty cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, 224 Montgomery Street, Room 8, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 17th day of December, 1887, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1888, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.
T. F. HOLLING, Secretary.
Office—No. 224 Montgomery Street, Room 8, San Francisco, California.

Justice of the Peace, in and for said Precinct, County and Territory.

THE FELICE MINING COMPANY.—Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California; location of works, Tombstone, Cochise County, Arizona Territory.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 11th day of November, 1887, an assessment (No. 1) of twenty cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, 224 Montgomery Street, Room 8, San Francisco, California.
Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 17th day of December, 1887, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1888, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.
T. F. HOLLING, Secretary.
Office—No. 224 Montgomery Street, Room 8, San Francisco, California.

Summons.

In the District Court of the First Judicial District, of the Territory of Arizona, and in and for the County of Cochise, Hattie Edgington, Plaintiff, vs. John Edgington, Defendant. Action brought in the District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, and in and for the County of Cochise, and the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons (if served within this county, or if served out of this county, but in this Territory, within twenty days, otherwise, within thirty days), or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to recover a decree of divorce upon the grounds of non-support and cruelty as fully appears by the complaint, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for judgment and decree of divorce, as prayer for in said complaint.

Given under my hand and seal of the District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the County of Cochise, this 5th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty seven.
GEO. H. DAILY,
Clerk.

The celebrated J. H. White butter can be bought only at Walcott's. This is gilt edge.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENT.

(First Publication Sept. 10, 1887.)

APPLICATION FOR U. S. PATENT NO. 490.

Notice of Application of Charles W. Leach, for a U. S. Patent for North Point Mining Claim.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
TUCSON, ARIZONA, September 2, A. D. 1887.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
Notice is hereby given that Charles W. Leach, whose postoffice address is Tombstone, Arizona, has filed an application in this office for a United States patent for fourteen hundred and six linear feet of the North Point mining claim, vein, lode or mineral deposit, bearing silver and gold, with surface ground six hundred feet in width, lying and being situated in the Tombstone Mining District, County of Cochise and Territory of Arizona. And the said Charles W. Leach being now about to make application through this office to the United States for a patent for said mining claim, which claim is more fully and particularly described as to metes and bounds by the official plat and field notes thereof, now on file with the Register of the U. S. Land Office at Tucson, Arizona, which field notes of survey describe the boundaries and extent of said claim on the surface with magnetic variation at 11° 43' East as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the initial monument at a 4 inch post marked 1. N. North Point, M. C. No. 1, from which U. S. M. M. No. 1 bears S 36° 37' W 351 feet, corner to sections 1 and 2 N. boundary T. 20 S. bears N 51° 41' W 345 feet; thence N 30° 41' E 286 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 2; thence S 23° 37' E 1403 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 3; thence S 50° 41' E 300 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 4; thence S 50° 41' E 300 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 5; thence S 23° 37' E 1403 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 6; thence N 51° 41' W 345 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 7; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 8; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 9; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 10; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 11; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 12; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 13; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 14; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 15; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 16; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 17; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 18; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 19; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 20; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 21; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 22; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 23; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 24; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 25; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 26; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 27; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 28; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 29; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 30; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 31; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 32; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 33; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 34; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 35; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 36; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 37; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 38; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 39; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 40; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 41; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 42; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 43; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 44; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 45; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 46; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 47; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 48; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 49; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 50; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 51; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 52; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 53; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 54; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 55; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 56; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 57; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 58; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 59; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 60; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 61; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 62; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 63; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 64; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 65; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 66; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 67; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 68; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 69; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 70; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 71; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 72; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 73; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 74; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 75; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 76; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 77; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 78; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 79; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 80; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 81; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 82; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 83; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 84; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 85; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 86; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 87; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 88; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 89; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 90; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 91; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 92; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 93; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 94; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 95; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 96; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 97; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 98; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 99; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 100; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 101; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 102; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 103; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 104; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 105; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 106; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 107; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked N. P. M. C. No. 108; thence S 36° 37' W 351 feet to a 4 inch post marked